

ALMOST BURIED ALIVE.

Strange Story from F. E. I.—The Dead Alive.

HALIFAX, Dec. 1.—A little girl, 4 years of age, daughter of Robert McWilliams, of lot 11, Prince Edward Island, was recently pronounced to have been dead by the medical attendant of the family, diphtheria being the cause of her alleged death. She was placed in a cold room, preparatory to being interred. Some hours afterwards the remaining members of the family were not a little surprised to see the child whom they mourned for as dead enter the room in which they were assembled. The little girl, however, died in reality on the following evening.

DOMINION ELECTIONS.

Nominations in North Oxford, Joliette and Montmorency.

NORTH OXFORD.

WOODSTOCK, Dec. 2.—The nomination of candidates to represent the north riding of Oxford in the Dominion Parliament took place here to-day. Two Reform candidates were brought forward, namely, Mr. James Sutherland, Mayor of Woodstock, and Mr. G. R. Pattullo, secretary of the Ontario Reform Association and editor of the Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

JOLIETTE.

JOLIETTE, Que., Dec. 2.—Two candidates presented themselves for nomination to-day, viz., Mr. Arthur McConville (Conservative) and Mr. A. B. Godin (Liberal), both of Joliette.

MONTMORENCY.

QUEBEC, Dec. 2.—Messrs. Valin and Cloutier were nominated for Montmorency. Both are Conservatives. Mr. Valin was supported by the Hon. Mr. Caron, and Mr. Cloutier was introduced to the electors by Messrs. Langelier and Pacaud.

A G. T. R. COMPETITOR.

New Route by the South Eastern Railway from Montreal to New York.

MONTREAL, Dec. 2.—At Quebec last night the South Eastern Railway Company entered into a contract with the Local Government for conveying freight and passengers to and from Boston and New York in connection with the Quebec, Montreal & Ottawa railway for a period of nine years from the 1st inst. The terms are not stated, but are understood to be fair and equitable for both parties. The North Shore line will by this means secure an ally in developing its through trade, whilst the South Eastern will obtain a vast accession to its present extensive and growing traffic. Rails will be laid on the ice bridge across the St. Lawrence for the winter connection between the lines, and in summer a powerful ferryboat capable of conveying a whole train of cars will be employed. Both of these roads are in first-class order, and are laid throughout with steel rails, and having extensive equipments in rolling stock are in a position to compete successfully with the Grand Trunk. A notice of the new arrangement has not found its way into print yet.

THE GAY TRAVELLER.

Questionable "Sport" of a Well-known Boot and Shoe Drummer.

LONDON, Ont., Dec. 2.—A late resident of this city named Daniel Bowman has got into trouble in Cleveland over a woman, for whose company he abandoned his own wife and three children. Bowman was formerly connected as a traveller with some of our large oil refiners, and is well known throughout Ontario. It seems he left for Winnipeg with a stock of boots, shoes and leather belonging to a local wholesale house. This was too strong a temptation. He confiscated the goods for his own benefit at Chicago. There he got sick and was attended by the young woman in question, with whom he fell desperately in love, and determined to accompany her, though his own family were living in the greatest poverty on his account in Cleveland. The denouement has occurred in that city, where Bowman is now employed as a commercial traveller.

PISTOLS FOR TWO.

Niagara Selected as a Meeting Place for an Affair of Honor—A Hit in the Preliminaries.

PROSPECT HOUSE, Niagara Falls, Ont., Dec. 2.—This village was thrown into great excitement to-day by the news that a duel was to be fought here by two Southerners. Yesterday's noon train brought there two of the belligerents' party, Mr. Lawrence Thompson and Mr. U. N. Wade, of Covington, Kentucky. Thompson was the principal and Wade his second, and they intended to fight a student of Covington to settle an affair of honor. The duel was to have been fought this morning at daybreak back of Chippewa village, two miles distant from here. The challenging party, whose name could not at this writing be ascertained, agreed to meet the Thompson party here this morning. Thompson and his second, however, received a telegram from Toledo at 1 o'clock to-day stating that "everything is published; come at once to Toledo," for which place they started this evening via the Canada Southern railway. They had their pictures taken, with the falls in the background, to show their opponent and friends that they had kept their appointment.

ADULTERATED BUTTER.

Chicago Dealers Attempt to Put a Stop to the Sale of Bogus Butter.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 1.—A meeting of the leading dealers in butter in this city was held this afternoon to devise means to protect the trade against the sale of the spurious article sold as butter. Over one hundred were present. Resolutions were adopted calling on the Produce Exchange to take immediate action to prosecute parties guilty of violating the state law making it an offence to sell either butter or cheese which is adulterated, except under some appropriate name. Over a thousand dollars was subscribed to defray the expenses of prosecution, and as much more was promised as would be necessary to stamp out the fraudulent practice of manufacturing and selling doctored lard as genuine butter. The City Council was also petitioned to pass a city ordinance against the sale of the spurious article as butter, unless placarded as to its real composition.

A MONTREAL MAIDEN MISER.

A Wealthy Woman Found in the Last Stages of Starvation.

MONTREAL, Dec. 2.—A case of extreme miserliness has come to the notice of the authorities. In the east end of the city, on Laguchetiers street, has resided for many years in an old and dilapidated house of three storeys an elderly maiden lady in a state of comparative destitution. She led the life of a recluse, and was almost unknown by sight to her nearest neighbors. A laboring man was the only visitor, and he went there once a day to do some trifling chores. The house was poorly furnished, and all the surroundings bore the stamp of poverty. Yesterday the choreman could not effect an entrance, and, suspecting something was wrong, he appealed for assistance. On the door being forced open the aged woman was found lying in her night clothes on the floor in a cold room and quite unconscious. She was immediately transferred on an ambulance to the general hospital, where she was placed in a private room. The extraordinary feature of the case is the fact that this victim of a miserly feeling is rolling in wealth. She has been discovered to be worth \$75,000 in money besides vast property in real estate in the city. She has not recovered sufficiently from her state of unconsciousness to give a rational account of herself.

THE BASUTO REBELLION.

An Appeal for Assistance by the Colonial Ministry.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Cape Colony Ministry urgently appeal to the Home Government for assistance in putting down the Basuto uprising. They complain that they are left almost entirely to their own devices, and are unable to cope with dangers which threaten on all sides. Hon. J. C. Sprigg, the Colonial Secretary, says he will resign if assistance is sought from England.

Patent Medicine Men in Trouble.

DETROIT, Dec. 1.—Gray's Specific Medicine is now receiving all the notoriety that could be desired by an enterprising advertiser free of charge. The arrest of William Gray in Windsor on Monday afternoon was followed by the arrest of Samuel J. Spalding, the "Lightning Liniment man," at the Griswold House last night by Detectives High and Somerville, on a charge of forgery preferred by Orrin E. Foster, of Foster, Milburn & Co., of Buffalo, who hold the right in the United States for the manufacture and sale of the "Gray" medicine. After Spalding's arrest the officers visited Auringer's drug store, corner of Michigan avenue and Third street, where Spalding is said to have had his manufactory, and confiscated over 1,000 boxes of the medicine and a quantity of the alleged bogus labels. Gray was unable to furnish bail, and was this morning sent to Sandwich jail, where Judge Bartlett thought it would be more comfortable for him.

The Horse Shoe.

PROSPECT HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, Dec. 4.—At the annual dinner served to the old settlers of Niagara Falls, at the Prospect House to-day, the great changes in the Canadian Falls were freely discussed. The "ones who know," after a careful inspection of the falls, expressed great surprise at the wonderful change which had taken place in the Horse Shoe Fall since their last visit. They say the Canadian Fall has changed more this year than in the previous twenty-five or thirty years. It is known that the Horse Shoe Fall in the centre has fallen back some seventy-five to one hundred feet. The atmosphere and wind were favorable to assist them in their inspection, as the spray was confined below the level of the fall. It was seen to have become very rugged and far more grand.

Recovering After Having a Nail in His Brain.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 3.—John Neimyr, 14 years old, was injured on Friday last by falling on a nail. The nail entered the temple and passed through the skull into the brain, which oozed out through the aperture as soon as the metal was withdrawn. Since then there has been an intermittent discharge of brain matter and clotted blood, which required constant attention by the lady nurses. The physician who is attending the patient says that there is a reasonable hope of the boy's recovery. He has treated the case by means of local applications and counter irritants to keep the wound open and prevent inflammation and congestion. To-day the boy was bright and cheerful, and asked several times for soda water, which he seemed to crave.

Her Hugging Post.

A man by the name of Angelo is selected by Miss Bernhardt as her hugging post. He receives all the passionate embraces, the ardent kisses, and about his neck do twine like tendrils the long arms of the famous actress. It is said that Mr. Angelo occupies an enviable position in society. "There goes the man that Sarah Bernhardt hugs on the stage," remark the people as Mr. Angelo passes, and an admiring public stare at him as at a wild animal. It is said that when the fair Sarah was in London a gentleman offered £50, that is \$250, to the stage manager to let him take Angelo's place in a single scene in which there was no acting, and in which his own responsibility would be to stand as a target for Sarah's burning kisses. This is a pretty large story, but will do to tell, as illustrating the value that is placed upon Mr. Angelo's situation.

Government Buildings in Toronto.

The Provincial Government has come to a decision with respect to the competitive designs for the proposed new Parliament buildings. Sixteen sets were sent in for competition. Three experts were appointed to examine them. Mr. Richard A. Waite, Mr. William Storm and the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. These three gentlemen have united in a report to the Commissioner of Public Works, and the commissioner after examining the designs is understood to have concurred in the recommendations of the experts. The three designs to be preferred are those marked respectively "Detur Digniori," "Waterloo," and "No. 4." It is probable, however, that none of these designs can be followed in the erection of the buildings without considerable changes.

CHURCHES AND CLERGYMEN.

Weekly Budget of Notes on Men and Things.

Rev. Wm. Farncomb, B. A. (Anglican), has been appointed to the parish of Craighurn and Vespra.

The new Presbyterian church of Dunroon is now completed. It has cost \$4,000 and will hold 400 persons.

The thanks of the Manitoba Presbytery are due to Rev. Thomas McGuire, of Jarvis, Ont., for good service rendered in Emerson during the past summer.

An old Carmelite convent in Lisbon now bears over its gateway the inscription, "Presbyterian church," the building having been purchased of the Portuguese Government.

It has been estimated that there are now no fewer than 148,000,000 copies of the Bible, as against 5,000,000 copies in circulation at the commencement of the present century.

The Roman Catholic Church is showing unwonted activity in African missions, because, perhaps, of the new Protestant enterprises. A college intended exclusively for the training of priests for African missions has been established at Malta.

Rev. James Hartnett preached a sermon at Davidville, Ark., on the duty of paying debts promptly. "So much for sentiment," he said, finally, "and the hard fact is that this church owes me \$500, and I shall never occupy this pulpit again until it is paid."

Pope Leo XIII. has entirely recovered from the indisposition engendered by his constant confinement in the Vatican during last summer. Before he was elected Pope it was his wont to perambulate the beautiful mountains around Perugia every summer and kept constantly in the fresh air.

"Well, have you any religion to-day?" asked a Christian friend of a Vermont shoemaker, somewhat noted for the simple and joyous earnestness of his religion. Just enough to make good shoes, glory to God!" said he in reply, as with an extra pull he drew his thread firmly to its place. That's the kind of religion we want.

The following advertisement lately appeared in the London Daily Telegraph: "Wanted, a good general servant, able to cook. Aged about 22. One who fears God.—Nehemiah, v. 15. Wages £12. Good character and references. Young housemaid and man kept.—T., Attleborough Vicarage, Nunceaton."

The opinion was expressed in the Carlisle Diocesan Conference recently, in a discussion concerning the abuses of Church patronage, that the election of a clergyman tended to degrade him. Preaching matches were regarded as derogatory to the office. It was stated that the Royal Commission proposed to allow parishioners to have something of a veto.

Rev. Thomas Arundell, vicar of Whetstone, near Finchley, London, died there on November 5th, aged 63 years. He graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, about 1840; served several London curacies, was presented by Bishop Blomfield with the living of St. Peter's, Hammersmith, and was from 1860 to 1876 vicar of Hayton, Yorkshire. He was author of a painstaking and useful volume on "The historical reminiscences of the city of London and its livery companies" (1869) and of some biographical works, published numerous sermons, and was a voluminous writer for antiquarian journals.

A Baptist minister in Versailles, Ky., has succeeded in locating his approximate. In the course of a recent sermon, Rev. Dr. Woolfolk remarked: "Every star is a burning world. Our sun is one of the smaller of these stars being only 1,000,000 miles in diameter, and science, in its recent advances, has made known to us much respecting its constitution. There are jets of flame which gush up from its centre to a height of 70,000 miles in half an hour, and terrific storms of flame which sweep across the surface at the rate of 100,000 miles an hour." Some such world as this, the preacher believed, would be the future abode of the lost—a fiery realm of outer darkness.

The Presbyterian Church in England having nominated Dr. J. C. Bruce, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, as moderator for 1881, he has been objected to. He is an eminent and worthy elder of the Church, but was never ordained. He was a licentiate, but had his name taken off the list of probationers on becoming superintendent and proprietor of an academy in Newcastle. The proposed procedure is not in harmony with the usual practice of Presbyterian Churches, and has no precedent in the history of the Presbyterian Church in England. But the famous George Buchanan, who was "also an elder," and no ordained minister, filled the office of moderator of the Scottish General Assembly in 1567, and as principal of the St. Leonard's College, St. Andrew's, lectured in divinity.

The book called "Scotch Sermons" has made a wonderful stir in the Established Church of Scotland. It is charged that they contain denials of no less than twelve of the leading doctrines set forth in the Presbyterian Confession of Faith. They question the authority of some parts of the gospels, and throw doubt on the authenticity of several of the miracles as recorded. An attempt to bring the writers to ecclesiastical justice has been made in presbytery, but has not as yet been a success, the presbytery being largely tainted with the same alleged heterodoxy. The matter will be carried to synod and to general assembly. There is a prospect of quite as lively a controversy over this sermon book as that which has almost tent the Free Church of Scotland in the Robertson Smith discussion. The ultra-orthodox men are alarmed at the spread of heresy, and those who are in sympathy with the newer views tell the ultra-orthodox not to be alarmed; for even if the views promulgated are not exactly in sympathy with those of the Westminster Confession they are in accordance with those set forth in the scriptures. The ultra-orthodox, on the other hand, claim that the Westminster Confession and the Bible are in perfect harmony.

During the siege of Andahar meat and water were plentiful, but beer and Scotch whiskey were more precious than rubies. At the sale of General Brooke's effects a bottle of the former was knocked down to a thirsty Lancr for 11 rupees and the mountain dew fetched over 11 rupees a bottle.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Around the Hearth Talks on Topics of Interest.

(Compiled by a practical agriculturist.)

HOW TO DRAIN LAND.

Mr. Mechi, the great English agriculturist, remarks that to prove efficacious air must circulate freely within the drains: "Some years after I drained my land (Mr. Mechi says) the outlets which opened into the open ditches were led into a larger pipe or receiver and the ditches filled up. The drains became gradually less active, and we ascertained that it arose from the air not passing into the mouths of the drains so freely as it used to do. I remember a singular instance of benefit derived from having ventilating openings at the beginning as well as at the end of the drains. It was recorded in print that no rain had fallen until some time after the field had been drained, but nevertheless the crop was wonderfully improved, and it was attributed, very justly, to the drying of the soil by subterranean aeration. The engineer who effected this always admitted air at both ends of the pipes. How wrong it is to allow vegetation to accumulate around or over the outlet and thus impede free circulation of air. This is why I strongly recommend iron pipes as outlets, six feet or nine feet long, most of their length being firmly imbedded in the soil; their outside nozzles projecting are undisturbable. It is a great economy, because of its immobility and indestructibility. Earthen and brick outlets are frequently injured or overgrown, and the drainage spoiled."

WINTER DAIRYING.

The better class of ivers on this continent are beginning to demand good fresh butter, instead of the salted article which has hitherto been eaten through the winter months. In consequence, those farmers who try to please the palate by producing a sweet, nutty-tasting commodity, will reap their reward by receiving a remunerating price. Setting aside fancy prices it is certain that a good fair rate will always be paid for butter which can be depended upon to come to hand weekly in uniform quality. The best butter-maker in the United States fails unless the cows are fed properly, therefore there must be the right sort of food. The hay should be made from grass when in bloom, and this alone will do, but some corn meal and wheat bran will increase the cream and add to the rich flavor of the butter. Also, the use of carrots will cause a greater flow of milk and there will be then the peculiarly fresh taste which characterizes butter when cows are in good pasture in June. Of course, comfortable stabling, cleanliness and exercise in a sheltered yard will be requisite for full success. The cows should have their calves in September, or thereabouts, and the heifer calves from all good milkers should be raised, which can be done on the skimmed milk. In the autumn there is no forage or food of any kind better for milk cows as a help to failing pasture than pumpkins. I have used them freely for years with the best results, and find the fear of the seeds all nonsense. At the present time I have a fine lot growing among the corn and about three acres planted near the barn, which together will be sufficient to last till Christmas, if I can secure a portion of them from frost. After the pumpkins are gone, carrots are better than any other variety of roots, and if fed till grass comes again there need be no loss of quality in the butter. The quantity of the milk will be equal to the best grass season, and will depend upon the cows. Any man having common sense and managing properly can obtain double the average given by cows of the kind usually met with, if he will buy good ones and breed from none but deep milkers and from bulls which are from a deep milking strain.

A NEW SYSTEM OF GRAPE CULTURE.

The San Mateo (California) Journal says: "On the Alpine Ranch, occupied by Charles B. Sears, there is a vineyard of several thousand vines of all descriptions of grapes, foreign and domestic. For six or seven years the vines have been each year, scientifically, as it is called, pruned by cutting back to the traditional two or three buds, and the ground has been regularly ploughed and highly cultivated. The vines resisted all this kind treatment and refused to bear well, although making each year a magnificent growth of wood, and showing a very fine healthy stock and root. An experiment was tried with the vineyard this year; a small portion was pruned and cultivated in the usual manner, the larger portion being left entirely unpruned and uncultivated. The result is remarkable. In the latter portion of the vineyard the ground is fairly covered with fine well ripening grapes, making a yield far beyond the ordinary crop of average grape vines, while in the pruned and cultivated portion the vines exhibit but few bunches of perfect grapes."

THINGS WORTH REMEMBERING IN THE CARE OF POULTRY.

A clean house well ventilated, but warm in winter; roosts kept clear from lice by using coal oil on them once a week; a varied diet, not all corn, but wheat, buckwheat, boiled potatoes, meat, thick milk, etc.; charcoal pounded fine and mixed in soft feed occasionally is excellent and cheap; it produces health if the birds are out of sorts or scouring; it is also good in small pieces kept in their runs; parched corn or wheat is good for a change. Look after the poultry personally, and not trust all to the boy or man who, in most cases, cares not or has no interest in them. Subscribe for the best poultry papers and keep up with the times.—Poultry Monthly.

OUR MANY USES FOR MUCK.

Muck is cooling to the soil in summer and warm in the winter; it collects moisture and retains it; it erates the earth, is a reservoir of ammonia and other elements of plant food, not the least of which are its crumbling shells and fragments of petrifications. Have we cuttings or root-grafts to protect from drought or frost, we apply muck, not fearing to cover them from sight; have we new strawberries from each plant of which we expect hundreds of new plants, we cover the earth with muck; have we rare grapes or raspberries, from which extraordinary growth is desired, a bushel or more of muck compost is worked in the soil about them; have we quinces or dwarf pears the roots of which forage near home, we mulch with muck; have we an old orchard we

wish to rejuvenate we apply muck broadcast; have we newly planted trees, guard against drought with muck; have we flower beds, or rose hedges, we apply muck; have we manure in the stable or poultry yard, or wastes of the house that might poison the well or spring if buried; have we ashes in the pit, or bone-dust in the bin, by composting with muck we guard against loss of the better parts, and greatly enhance their fertilizing capacity. I hasten to prescribe muck under all circumstances and conditions. Our clayey loam, liable to harden after heavy storms, cries out loudly for muck; how soils of different character might be affected, I cannot state from experience.

NEW WONDERS IN WEARING APPAREL.

Glass Fabrics of Brilliant Colors and Cheaper than any Other.

New York, Dec. 4.—The ingenuity that led to the manufacture of articles of clothing from paper has been eclipsed, as similar articles are now made from glass. An up-town dry goods house has on exhibition a glass table-cloth several feet square of variegated colors, with ornamental border and fringed edges. The fabric is flexible, and only a little heavier than those woven of flax, while it is claimed that it can be washed and ironed like the ordinary table-cloth. Glass has been spun and woven in Austria for some years, but it is a new undertaking in this country. A prominent glass-manufacturing firm of Pittsburg, Pa., recently engaged in the manufacture of this brittle substance into fabrics, which they claim are as perfect, delicate and durable as the finest silk. A representative of this firm said yesterday that they can spin 250 fine threads, each ten miles in length, in one minute. The weaving is done with an ordinary loom, but the process is more difficult and much more interesting than the spinning of cotton and other threads. "We can duplicate in glass any costume," said this gentleman, "and can make it just as brilliant in color, elaborate in finish, perfect in fit and equal in its smallest details, even to the buttons on the original. The fabric is very strong, cannot be ripped or torn, and can be sold at a less price than linen, cotton or silk, or other fabric imitated. It is also very warm, easy-fitting and comfortable, whether worn as dress, shawl, or other garment in ordinary clothing." Among the articles already manufactured of glass are beautiful feathers, which resemble those of the ostrich, towels, napkins and table cloths.

A MAN OF NERVE.

An Amusing Experience—In the Lake in a Gale.

Capt. Scott, of the steamer Scotia, although not a very large or formidable looking personage, is one who is bound to make his way in the world, and is now, through his force of character, probably as well and favorably known as any other propeller master on the lakes. His fellow sailors relate as a sample of his prowess a recent dodge of his to procure a permit from the custom house authorities of Chicago. It is a rule of this office, it seems, to refuse to do any vessel business after a certain hour in the evening! Capt. Scott was aware of this rule, but having his boat loaded and being anxious to leave before the next morning he rushed into the office of the collector in his usual energetic style and exclaimed: "My goodness, Mr. Jewell, you must let my boat go out this evening. It's a matter of life and death to do so." The appeal melted the official's heart, and the necessary papers were made out, handed over and paid for. As the captain was about leaving the office, Collector Jewell requested to be informed of the nature of the business which forced the captain to leave before next day. "Well," replied that gentleman, "I bet that fellow over there," pointing to a stranger in the outer office, "a new hat that I would beat him on the run down the lakes, and it would kill me to lose the bet." The captain left Port Dalhousie just prior to the storm of the 7th and 8th of November, and was in the midst of it. He represents it as having been a most terrible one, exceeding anything in his experience as a sailor. He was compelled to keep four men at the wheel during the whole time, and by this and other means Captain Scott managed to get the Scotia through safe.

Powerful Men Not Always Public Men.

"A foreign newspaper always interests our friend," said the baron, taking his coffee. "Well, it must always be interesting to have news from home, I suppose," said Endymion. "Home!" said the baron. "News is always interesting, whether it comes from home or not." "To public men?" said Endymion, sipping his coffee. "To all men if they be wise," said the baron; "as a general rule, the most successful man in life is the man who has the best information." "But what a rare thing is success in life," said Endymion. "I often wonder whether I shall ever be able to step out of the crowd." "You may have success in life without stepping out of the crowd," said the baron. "A sort of success," said Endymion; "I know what you mean. But what I mean is real success in life. I mean, I should like to be a public man." "Why?" asked the baron. "Well, I should like to have power," said Endymion, blushing. "The most powerful men are not public men," said the baron. "A public man is responsible, and a responsible man is a slave. It is private life that governs this world. You will find this out some day. The world talks much of powerful sovereigns and great Ministers; and if being talked about made one powerful, they would be irresistible. But the fact is, the more you are talked about the less powerful you are."—Endymion.—Earl of Beaconsfield.

Five million four hundred and nineteen thousand bushels of grain are reported to be frozen in on the Erie Canal. The men have commenced drawing the water off the Champlain and a portion of the eastern division. The water will be drawn from the other divisions next week. Superintendent Dutcher issues orders to his assistant superintendents to see that all the boats are in good position before drawing the water. Several aqueducts will be taken up, and also parts of two locks on the eastern division in order to make room for spring repairs. Thus it will be impossible to reopen the entire line of canal should there yet be warm weather.